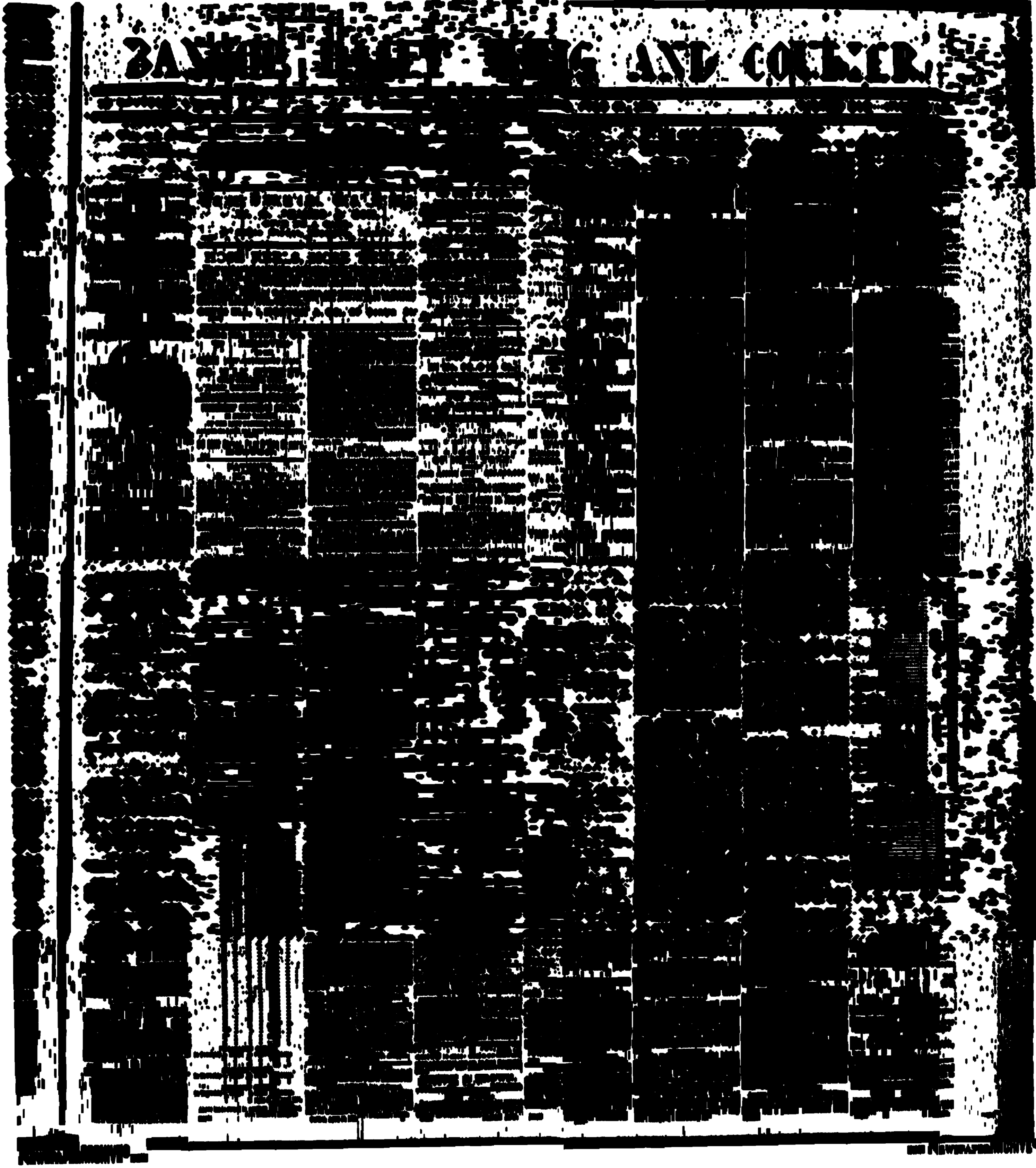
BAYNE, [illegible] AND COLLIER



Wire and Courier.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM PORTLAND.

Return of Bishop Healey.

PORTLAND, July 15. The Catholic Bishop Healey, returned from Rome, was received by the Catholic societies and escorted by the Montgomery Guards at the depot this morning, and conducted to the Episcopal residence.

PORTLAND, July 14. Bishop Healey was to-night serenaded at his residence by Cole's Band in presence of a large concourse of the Catholic population of the city. The Bishop responded in a short but appropriate speech.

Attempted Suicide.

Eben M. Plummer, of Deering, attempted suicide to-night by discharging two shots from a double barrelled gun into his mouth. His head was horribly mutilated and he cannot live but a few hours. He had been despondent of late on account of lack of work. He has a family.

Fatally Crushed.

Edward Gilmartin, aged 20, while jumping from an outgoing train on the Eastern Railroad to-day, was run over by the Ogdensburg train, crushing his hip and shoulder so that he cannot live.

FROM SOUTH BERWICK.

House Burned.

SOUTH BERWICK, July 14. About 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in an unoccupied house at Greatworks, owned by Wm. Parsons, which resulted in the total destruction of the building. It was probably the work of an incendiary. Loss $1000; no insurance.

FROM LEWISTON.

Sealed Down.

LEWISTON, July 13. An adjourned hearing on the petition of the Auburn savings bank was held this afternoon. Judge Walton ordered the deposit accounts sealed down 15 per cent.

The Greenbackers.

The Greenback County Convention at Auburn this afternoon nominated for Senators F. M. Fogg of Lewiston, and Silas Moore of Turner; County Commissioner, J. H. Durham; Clerk of Courts, C. S. Cowan, Lewiston; County Attorney, T. P. Shaw, Mechanic Falls; Treasurer, Charles Cook, Auburn.

FIRES.

CAMDEN, July 13. Mrs. Joseph Frye Hall's house and barn were burned last night at Lincolnville, a library of a thousand books, piano, three gold watches, money and other valuables including the household goods. Loss $7,000; insured $3,000.

BELFAST, July 13. The house of Mrs. Mary M. Hall, at Lincolnville, was burned last evening with most of its contents. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. Loss $4,000; partially insured.

FROM BRUNSWICK.

Bowdoin College.

BRUNSWICK, July 13. Thirty-two applications for admission to the Freshman class at the first examination of Bowdoin College; thirty admitted.

FROM SKOWHEGAN.

Murdered.

SKOWHEGAN, July 13. Some excitement has existed in the town of Solon over the death of Wm. Jackson, who was found dead from a supposed kick of a horse, June 12th. Last Wednesday the body was taken up, and an inquest, and trial were held lasting three days. The verdict rendered was that Jackson came to his death from the pole of an axe or some similar instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

THE STATE MUSTER.

To be Held at Waterville.

WATERVILLE, July 13. The State Muster will be held here the last of August. A sufficient sum of money has been raised for that purpose and all the necessary arrangements are completed.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK CITY.

Secretary Sherman Returns to Washington.

NEW YORK, July 13. Secretary Sherman held a long consultation last night with Messrs. Merritt and Burr, and left this morning early for Washington. The Secretary spent several hours with Mr. Curtis at Staten Island in consultation, accompanied by several special treasury agents, including D. Barker, also Merritt, Burr, Treasurer Gilfillan, private secretary Babcock, Webb and C. Hayes. Subsequently they all went to the hotel, whence they left this morning for Washington without coming to New York. Secretary Sherman said he went to Staten Island to get rid of the politicans. Messrs. Merritt and Burr expect to have their bonds filed Monday, and to formally taken possession of the Collectorship and Naval Office on that day.

The Bank Swindle.

Michael Hahn, the Secretary of the Teutonia Savings Bank, gives the details of the purchase of bonds, etc., for that bank, and his payment to the members of the Board of Trustees of the commission on such purchases, and of the amounts overcharged to the bank for such bonds, aggregating nearly $90,000, all by the direction of said Trustees. Orders of arrest have been issued for all the Trustees of the broken Teutonia Savings Banks, at the instance of the Receiver. There are fourteen Trustees. One of them attempted suicide a few days ago on account of the exposure of their doings. One was arrested to-day, and $10,000 bail demanded.

The Sale of Government Bonds.

The Post says that Government bonds are 1 to 2 higher for sixes of 1881 and 5s. The largest transactions have been in the 1881. Sixty-sevens, new fives and old United States bonds are reported scarce in the market, in fact probably due to large purchases from the interior during the last few weeks.

Evarts and the Senatorship—He Has the New York Patronage Given Him to Use for Himself.

The Mercury says the recent changes in the Custom House means nothing, but the beginning of a clean sweep of all Conklingites from Federal offices in this city, including Custom House, Surveyor's, Naval Officer's and Appraiser's Department, Post-Office, Marshal's office, Internal Revenue office, District Attorney's office, etc. It says the object is to fill all places with Fantonites, who are to work entirely for the election of Evarts to the United States Senate and the programme will be carried out by Merritt. It is stated that General Arthur and Mr. Cornell have several letters from Sherman demanding prominent offices for Ohio politicians.

NEW YORK STATE.

The Race Between Courtney and Hanlon.

WATERTOWN, July 13. Courtney is here to-day and met Hanlon's representatives at Cape Vincent, where a match between the champions was agreed upon and the agreement signed. The race will be for $2,000, distance, five miles, and will take place about September 20th. The location is not agreed upon, but Owasco Lake will probably be chosen.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

Further Testimony of Senator Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, July 13th. The Potter Committee met this morning. Kellogg, in reply to Springer, made certain explanation of various statements containing figures of votes polled in Louisiana in 1876. Nothing of interest was developed.

Q.—Were you present at any consultations of the visiting statesmen while in New Orleans?

A.—Yes sir. I met with them on several occasions.

Q.—Did you ever meet with them in Parlor "P," St. Charles Hotel?

A.—Parlor "P" was their rendezvous, and I rarely went there without meeting some of them sitting Statesmen.

In reply to Hooker interrogatories by Springer, he stated that he had no knowledge of any letter or telegram having been sent from Columbus, Ohio, by Hayes to any member or members of the Returning Board during the process of the count. Does not recollect he ever conversed with E. L. Weber regarding his brother's standing form in his protest. He wrote Mrs. Jenks but two letters, both in reference to requests of hers that he should use his good offices toward securing either her husband or her brother a position in the New Orleans Custom House; having, however, incidentally inquired in one of the letters if she knew of anything definite regarding the "much talked of letter."

Q.—Did you refer to the Sherman letter?

A.—Yes, sir; but I cannot now say whether or no I mentioned the name of Sherman. The testimony of Mr. Jenks to the effect that both he and his wife had corresponded with Mr. Kellogg for several years, witness pronounced a mistake, adding that their correspondence all occurred since 1877.

In reply to Potter Kellogg said that Mrs. Jenks did not come to Washington at his request, nor in his interest. He did not know the object of her visit. He heard her remark that she hoped that Packard would receive the collectorship, but could not say she was here to assist in effecting that result.

He (Kellogg) thinks Mrs. Jenks is mistaken in stating that she had frequent interviews with him regarding the count during its progress. If any such interviews had occurred, he should have remembered them. He has no recollect on whatever at this time of any such conversations with her.

Mr. Potter then questioned witness regarding the so-called political standing of James H. Anderson, D. A. Weber, Mrs. Jenks and others. Witness testified that J. H. Anderson was not considered by him a trustworthy Republican. He did not recollect whether or not D. A. Weber was appointed by him in the position he held in New Orleans; knows nothing of the standing of Jenks; always considered the husband a honorable gentleman and good Republican.

The chairman then questioned witness very closely, whether or not he had any knowledge as Governor of Louisiana that there had been no protests made from the parishes of East and West Feliciana. Witness stated that the record would show; whereupon Potter repeated the question and requested a direct reply, which witness refused to give, saying: "I know nothing about it, but if you will give me five minutes I can find it in the record."

Mr. Potter—We can refer to the record ourselves.

Witness—Well, then, I cannot reply further to the question.

Witness in reply to further questions regarding intimidation, stated that he had heard from various sources of the existence of such a condition of intimidation in East and West Feliciana; but had no personal knowledge. Could not say whether the protest of Jas. E. Anderson was before the Returning Board.

Kellogg then in reply to Potter, stated that he had no knowledge of an application for Federal troops having been made by election officers in East or West Feliciana on the day of election.

Mr. Butler interrogated Kellogg and then said, in the way of a question, I understand the state of the fact to be that all members of the visiting committee but one had Federal offices given or tendered them; and that one was largely interested in a Mississippi claim which was settled; all the Republican and all the Superintendents except one (Weber, who was killed), Capt. Jenks, Mrs. Jenks and her sister or brother, have been rewarded under the civil service order of the Administration for action in the election or other causes.

Mr. Hiscock said the question was categorical and must be answered, yes or no.

Mr. Butler then modified his question—Have any of them not been appointed to Federal office so far as you know?

Hiscock objected on the ground that the fact must be proven by affirmative and not by negative testimony.

Mr. Butler modified the question somewhat and witness replied that with the exception of Jas. Anderson, all the parties, I believe, were appointed because they were competent to discharge the duties of their respective offices and were men of sufficient character to justify their appointment and had also been true, consistent, and working Republicans in the last campaign and I think it are are noteworthy were efficient and active in the campaign who ought to be appointed to office for that very reason, if they are otherwise competent and upright.

Witness had fled as to Weber's connection with the Feliciana violence, etc. His own knowledge of the Feliciana troubles was based on telegraphic information from the Supervisors and after the election he was informed by Weber that he dared not return to Feliciana. Adjourned to Atlantic City, N. J., July 23d.

THE INDIANS.

Move from Howard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13. General Sherman received the following despatch to-day from Gen. Modowell:

PRESIDIO, N. I. San Francisco, July 13. The following has just been received from General Howard at Wallula of this date: The hostiles after Monday's battle turned north and eastward along the Blue Ridge. Meacham's force took the road. In the night, Sanford's three companies of cavalry are to follow. Lighty operates from Baker City, regarding against a return by trail between him and Fort Lakes. Bernard (now Forsyth's) moves with 5 companies of cavalry northward toward Lewiston. I am en route to Lapwi. Mr. Idaho and vicinity with an infantry force to head off the enemy at Snake Crossing. Throckmorton is near Pendleton, and will be strengthened by Mizner's companies to quiet the pony sale. The attempts to cross Columbia by hostiles have ceased.

Murder of Miners.

HELENA, July 13. Two miners, John Myers and John Lynch, were killed last week on Elk Creek, Montana, believed by the Indians. Considerable apprehension is felt by the ranchers and stock men on the road from here to Fort Benton.

Bannocks said to be Peaceably Disposed.

Governor Potts, who has returned from a visit to the Chief of the Bannocks at the Lemhi Agency, reports the Bannock Indians as peaceably disposed.

A Sculpin Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14. A Umatilla despatch says the Indians have burned Cayuse station, the troops being dispersed in hopes of cutting off the retreat of the hostiles and bringing them to bay.

Officers Returned.

A despatch from Camp Supply, Arizona, reports the drowning of Lieutenants Henley and Rucker of the 6th infantry by a water spout.

Startling News.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14. A Portland (Oregon) despatch says the following startling news is just received here from Pendleton, dated the 13th, from J. L. Kesner. The despatch is directed to Gov. Chadwick: "Yours just received; will try and get an escort for the wagon in the morning. We have been having exciting times here to-day. The hostile Indians are in force on the reservation. Geo. Corgan, of Portland, and A. L. Bunker, of La Grand, were shot this afternoon about six miles from here on the sage road to Cayuse. Corgan was killed. Bunker is supposed to be mortally wounded. Fred Foster, who was with them, got away by luck. Bunker with him. Soon after he was shot and was compelled to leave him."

Foster gave us the news and we started a team with 14 men as escort, to go to Bunker. They got as far as Chief Winnemonsta's farm, where they were attacked and compelled to return after exchanging a number of shots with the Indians, about 150 strong. The Umatillas are undoubtedly fighting with them. Major Connayer was with the party attacked. They think they killed one Indian. The Cayuse House was pillaged and burned; our stage station was not burned. Captain Miller command will reach the agency to-night; his soldiers are all very much exhausted, and should they go into the agency thinking the Umatillas all right, they may get the worst of it. Our families are at the Mill and Court House, and the town is well guarded. Col. Bolinger of this city has just received the following despatch from Gov. Chadwick.

UMATILLA, July 13. I have made a call for 300 volunteers. Take three of Capt. Sears. One hundred of Portland are equipped by the citizens. See that he has men, not so much for number, but for courage, activity and endurance. "Short work boys." I will get balance here.

Capt. C. B. Sears of the Portland Volunteer Rangers has just received the following:

UMATILLA, July 13—8 A. M.

Come at once as you propose. I have guns at Vancouver now. Will get them. (Signed) S. F. CHADWICK.

Gov. Perry yesterday commissioned Gov. Chadwick that he could take guns now from Vancouver on his allegiance. A large number of freight wagons passed on this road four miles above Cayuse station, and the men and horses are gone. The road is dangerous. The following letter has just been received at Umatilla by Gov. Chadwick by a courier from Pendleton.

"The troops under Capt. Miles are now fighting about two miles above the agency with the Indians. They have been fighting for the last two hours. The Indians are on the river near their general camping ground. Almost all of the Umatillas are supposed to be in the fight. A. L. Bunker has just got in. Coggan is not found yet. Should the Indians get the best of Capt. Miles we will all undoubtedly have to fight. There are over 100 men here who have no arms of any kind.

WASHINGTON.

Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 14. Richard Sutton, formerly official reporter of the Senate, died this afternoon, aged 70.

Political Contributions.

Instead of canvassing the departments for funds to aid in the approaching elections, the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee circulars have been distributed yesterday among clerks and others, informing them as the rules render their absence difficult during office hours, an arrangement has been made with the Treasurer to be at a specified bank from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., to receive contributions from those in the departments who have not already responded. A number of clerks heretofore called on have declined to contribute on the ground that they are not politicians.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GREAT CONGRESS.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

BERLIN, July 13. The Congress held its last sitting to-day. All the Plenipotentiaries and other members were present in full dress as at the opening. The proceedings commenced at half-past two and ended at four o'clock. The treaty was signed by all Plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The Secretary attended previously at one P. M., to affix the Plenipotentiary seals to each copy. After the signature, Andrassy warmly eulogized Bismarck's Presidency. Bismarck thanked the Plenipotentiaries for their indulgence. The proceedings terminated with a grand court dinner this evening at White Hall Palace.

The Anglo-Russian Treaty.

VIENNA, July 14. The Political Correspondence reports it is said Gortschakoff and Beaconsfield have drawn up the basis for the future Anglo-Russian understanding.

Preconditions.

LONDON, July 14. Reuter's despatch from Constantinople announces several batteries of artillery and eighteen battalions have been sent to Volo. These preparations are declared to be merely a precaution against possible disturbances.

The Rhodope insurgents have exhausted their resources and suffer from the scarcity of provisions. Differences have broken out among the chiefs, some wishing to accept amnesty.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The War with the Natives.

LONDON, July 13. The Cape Town Mail, in summing up the result of the war with the natives in South Africa, which is now ended, says that only a few small parties of the enemy remain, and it will not be long before they will be disposed of. Four of the principal chiefs are prisoners and three others killed, and the only man of influence at liberty is Kreli. The loss of life to the insurgents is more severe than the natives have experienced in any previous outbreak. Their power as a people is utterly destroyed.

CANADA.

All Quiet in Montreal.

NEW YORK, July 15. A despatch from Montreal of to-day says the sports are reopened. Business is proceeding as usual, and the prospect of a serious disturbance here has disappeared. Lieutenant-General Smythe has sent one regiment of troops back to their homes and awaits the consent of the magistrates to retire the rest of them. After all the outside troops have gone, there will still be 1800 men attached to the Montreal battalions, who could be called upon at any hour. Everything passed off quietly last night. The Orangemen arrested yesterday will come up for preliminary examination at the Police Court on the 16th. The charge is for being members of an illegal society. The Orange Young Britons had a procession between 9 and 10 o'clock last night in the western suburbs, and they were not molested.

EGYPT.

Effect of an English Protectorate.

NEW YORK, July 14. A Cairo letter says the whole of Egypt is in English hands, including the Navy coast guard and everything else. The Khedive might as well abdicate in favor of the English protectorate as everything is now done under England's dictation.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Various Matters.

NEW YORK, July 14. The steamer Colon brings Isthmus dates to the 6th. Among the cabin passengers are Matthew Crosby and Jon from Callao for Boston.

A new Cabinet has been formed at Lima, Peru, with Gen. Bastamente as Minister of War.

The grasshoppers in Nicaragua are making sad havoc in Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

The storm at Valparaiso in the latter part of May was fully as severe as first reported. Most of the vessels driven on the beach will be broken up only one being relaunched. About twenty were lost. Among the wrecked vessels twenty-five were damaged in the harbor by dragging their anchors, losing spars etc.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14—C. L. M.

Indications.

For New England: Rain areas followed by clear or partially cloudy weather, colder northwesterly winds, and rising barometer. Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monetary Quotations.

NEW YORK, July 15. Money 1 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE closed at 4 [illegible]. GOLD closed at 100[illegible].

Government Securities closed at the following quotations:—

U. S. 6's,	coupons,	[illegible]
" "	"	[illegible]
" "	"	[illegible]
" " 5's	coupons	[illegible]
" " 4½'s	coupons	[illegible]
" " 4's	coupons	[illegible]
" " 4's	coupons	[illegible]
" " 4's

THE GIRL WHO SAVED THE GENERAL.

Far down the Carolina coast lies the lovely Island of St. John, where stood, one hundred years ago, a noble brick-built mansion, with lofty portico and broad piazza.

It was the home of Mr. Robert Gibbes and his beautiful young wife, and the great house was full at all seasons. Eight children had already come to this good couple, and seven little adopted cousins were their playmates—the orphan children of Mrs. Fenwick, sister to Mr. Gibbes. He himself was a cripple, and could not walk. In a chair which ran on wheels he was drawn daily over the pleasant paths, sometimes by the faithful servants, sometimes by the still more devoted children, who tugged at the rope like so many frisky colts. The loveliness of the spot suited well its name of 'Peaceful Retreat,' by which it was known throughout all the country.

But in those troublous times it could not always remain peaceful. In the spring of 1779 the British took possession of all the sea-board. General Prevost marched up from Savannah and laid siege to Charleston. But hearing that General Lincoln was hastening on with his army, he struck his tents in the night and retreated rapidly toward Savannah. He crossed the Stono Ferry, and fortified himself on John's Island, as the island of St. John's was often called.

For weeks now the voice of ramskirmy and heavy guns destroyed the quiet joy at 'Peaceful Retreat.' The children, in the midst of play, would hear the dreadful booming and listening and fearing still and pale. The eldest daughter, Mary Ann, was a sprightly, courageous girl of thirteen. She had the care of all the little ones for her mother's hands were full in managing the great estate and caring for her husband.

After a time they determined to take possession of this beautiful place. A body of British and Hessians quietly captured the landing one midnight, and, creeping stealthily onward, filled the park and surrounded the house. At daybreak the inmates found themselves prisoners.

Then came trying days for the family. The officers took up their quarters in the mansion, allowing the family to occupy the upper story.

John's Island was less than thirty miles from Charleston, and when the American officers in the city heard that 'Peaceful Retreat' had been captured by the British they determined to rescue it from the enemy. Two large galleys were immediately manned and equipped and sent to the plantation, with strict orders not to fire upon the mansion.

Sailing noiselessly up the Stono river at dead of night the vessels anchored abreast the plantation. Suddenly out of the thick darkness burst a flame and roar, and the shot came crashing through the British encampment. The whole place was instantly in uproar. The officers in the house sprang from bed, and hastily dressed and armed. The family, suddenly awakened, rushed to the windows. A cold rain was falling, and the soldiers, half clad, were running wildly hither and thither, while the officers were frantically calling them to arms. Mary woke at the first terrible roar and fled to her mother's room. The excitable servants screamed and shrieked. The poor little children were too frightened to scream but clung tremblingly to Mary.

Mrs. Gibbes was in great distress. She knew not at first whether it was an attack by friends on the enemy, or an assault on her house by the enemy. She ordered the servants to cease their wailing and dress themselves. Then her husband and the children were prepared; and while the salmon bellowed in quick succession and the noise around the house grew more terrible the girl and mother consulted what was best to do. It was now evident that the attack was by their own friends, and its object was to dislodge the enemy. But Mr. Gibbes did not know that the house would not be fired on, and he advised that the girl and mother fled to his chair, and the whole household sallied forth from a back door.

The scene was terrible. The night was pitchy dark, and when just as they stepped out, a sheet of flame belched forth from the vessels, and a shot whistled almost against their faces. The roar shook the ground. The troops were too busy saving themselves to notice the fugitives, and they pushed on as rapidly as possible.

No one was sufficiently protected from the rain. Little Mary, the heroine, paced for nearly all the children were in her care. The mud was deep. Some of the little ones could walk but a short distance at a time, and had to be carried—Mary having always one, sometimes two, in her arms. Several of these servants were asleep, and none of them seemed to notice her or her burdens. The last horse had been carried off that very day; there was no escape but on foot.

Suddenly, a hail came crashing by them through the trees! Then a charge of grape shot cut the boughs overhead. They were exactly in the range of the guns! It was evident they had taken the worst direction, but there was no help for it now—it was too late to turn back. In her agony, the mother cried aloud to God to protect her family. Mary hugged closer the children in her arms, and trembled so she could hardly keep up. Another crash! They shrieked past them, striking the trees in every direction. The assault was fierce, the roar was incessant. The frightened family rushed on as swiftly as possible toward a friend's plantation, far back from the shore; but it was soon seen that they would not have strength to reach it, even if they were not struck down by the flying shot. The Americans were pouring their fire into these woods, thinking the enemy would seek refuge there. The wretched fugitives expected every moment to be the last. On they pushed through mire and rain and crashing shot.

Soon they found they were getting more out of the range of the guns. They began to hope; yet now and then a ball tore up the trees around them, or rolled fearfully across their path. They reached one of the houses where their friends lived, with no one hurt; they were over a mile from the mansion, and out of range. Unable to flee further, the family determined to stop there. As soon as they entered, Mrs. Gibbes lost her strength leaving her, and sank upon a low bed. Chilled to the bone, drenched, trembling with terror and exhaustion, the family gathered around her. She opened her eyes and looked about. She sprang up wildly.

"Oh, Mary!" she cried, "where is John?"

The little girl turned pale and moaned: "Oh, mother! mother! he's left!" She broke into crying. The servants, quickly sympathetic, began to wring their hands and wail.

"Silence!" said Mr. Gibbes, with stern but trembling voice. The tears were in his own eyes. The little child now missing was very dear to them all and, moreover, was deemed a sacred charge, as he was one of the orphan children of Mr. Gibbes's sister, intrusted to him on her deathbed.

The wailing ceased; there was silence, broken only by sobs, and the master asked: "Who is willing to go back for the child?"

"No one spoke. Mrs. Gibbes turned to his wife for counsel. As the two talked in low tones, Mrs. Gibbes called her husband's attention to Mary, who was kneeling with clasped hands, in prayer, at the foot of the bed. In a moment, the little maid rose and came to them, saying, calmly:

"Mother, I must go back after baby."

"Oh, my child," cried the mother, in agony, "I cannot let you!"

"But, mother, I must," pleaded Mary. "God will care for me."

It was a fearful responsibility. The guns yet roared constantly; the shots in the darkness the house might now be in flames; it might be filled with carnage—in a flood. Mrs. Gibbes turned to her husband. His face was buried in his hands. Plainly, she must decide it herself. With streaming eyes, she looked at Mary.

"Come here my child," she called through her sobs. Mary fell upon her mother's neck. One long passionate embrace, in which all a mother's love and devotion were poured out, and the clinging arms were opened without a word. Mary sprang up, kissed her father's forehead, and sped forth on her dangerous mission of love.

The rain had now ceased, but the night was still dark and full of terrors, for through the trees she saw the frequent flashes of the great guns. The woods were filled with the booming echoes, so that cannon seemed to be on every hand. She flew on with the wind behind her, the crashing trees ahead, and knew that in a moment she would be once more face to face with death. She did not falter. Now she was again in the fierce whirlwind! All around her the shot howled and shrieked. On every side branches fell, trembling to the earth. A cannon-ball plunged into the ground close beside her, cast over her a heap of mud, and threw her down. She sprang up and pressed on with redoubled vigor, not even that ball could make her turn back.

She rescued the house. She ran to the room where the little child usually slept. The bed was empty! Distracted, she flew from chamber to chamber. Suddenly she remembered that this night he had been given to another nurse. Up into the third story she hurried, and, as she pushed open the door, the little fellow, sitting up in bed, cooed to her and put out his hands.

With the tears running down her cheeks, Mary wrapped the baby warmly and started down the stairs. Out into the darkness once more; onward with her precious burden, through cannon-roar, through shot and shell! Three times she passed through this fiery storm. The balls still sweeping the forest; the terrific booming filled the air.

With the child pressed tightly to her brave young heart, she fled on. She neither stumbled nor fell. The shot threw the dirt in her face, and showered the swigs down upon her head. But she was not struck. In safety she reached the hut and fell exhausted across the threshold.

And the little boy thus saved by a girl's brave devotion, afterward became General Fenwick, furious in the war of 1812.—[*St. Nicholas.*]

If "immediately the cook crew" every time a man fled in these days, what a din there would be!

Many of our troubles are brought upon us by our insisting upon having our own way.

ST. NICHOLAS.

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

THE LONDON ACADEMY, *of December 23d 1877, says:* "ST. NICHOLAS *so welcome the best stamp of impressible readers that we know are there.* . . . *We have no hesitation in saying that it is the best magazine and in the pictures this American magazine leads up proud.*"

In St. Nicholas for December, the Grand Christmas Number, was begun a charming new

Serial Story by Miss Alcott, "Under the Lilacs," illustrated by Mary Hallock Foote, to continue during the year. This same Christmas number, of which one hundred thousand copies were printed, contained the opening chapters of "THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN," a serial for boys, "Flower-Mountain," by Gerald Massey, "Mr. Parkinson," a story, and poems by Longfellow, and Bryant, a portrait of Miss Alcott, half a dozen short stories, pictures, poems, etc., etc. It is the handsomest number of a child's magazine ever issued.

"THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE *says:*

"ST. NICHOLAS has a list of contributors such as no other child's magazine, or few publications of any sort, in the world can boast. It has caused the best writers in America to turn their attention to the task of giving delight and imparting culture to children. In the avalanche of immoral literature that threatens the children, some strong, vitally wholesome, and really attractive magazine is required for them and St. NICHOLAS has reached a higher platform, and commands for this service wider resources in art and letters, than any of its predecessors or contemporaries."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878,

Besides the SERIAL STORIES above announced, will have a short serial story by the author of The Schonberg-Cotta Family; and THREE SPLENDID SERIALS FOR BOYS, one of which "DUTCH AND DICK," by Edwin Hodder, an English writer, will begin in March. "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a daughter of the famous Dean Stanley, and a letter to Young Americans by

GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "HOW" Series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell HOW to bind your own books; HOW they mine coal; HOW to enjoy yourselves at home; HOW to be an agreeable guest; HOW to entertain company; HOW to be a carpenter; HOW to make an ice-boat; HOW to build a house. How India rubber is gathered; HOW matches are made; HOW to be a Parlor Magician; HOW money is made; HOW trade-dollars are caught; HOW they build the Athens clock; HOW they mine in California; HOW they work in the tea-country, etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life, TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE, such as "Old Nico all" (a Russian story), "A Day among the Welsh Castles," "Rescuing a Princess," "The clans of the Amazon," "How Kitty was lost in a Turk's Bazar," "Master Mineman" (a Mexican story), "Jansa, the Lapp Maiden," and many others.

"Table-talk Papers," "Young contributors' Department," "Letter-Box," "Riddle Box," and "For Very Little Folks," will be continued.

A NEW OFFER!

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1877 NUMBERS FREE to all new subscribers for the year 1878. Subscribe with the nearest BOOKSELLER OR NEWSDEALER.

Subscription price, $3.00 a Year, postage paid. Single copies, 25 cents each.

SCRIBNER & CO.

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SANFORD'S GINGER.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, CHOICE AROMATICS, AND FRENCH BRANDY.

PREPARATION so elegantly flavored and medicinally effective is unknown to the world, and for nervous prostration, flatulence, colic, spasms, and all other stomach troubles, it is a most valuable remedy. Ladies, one teaspoonful of this preparation, sweetened with white sugar, is better than any cordial for the nursery. Ginger is an invigorant, and a stimulant, and is the best of all stomachics. Sold by all druggists.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, and you will not be imposed upon. For sale by druggists everywhere, and sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, by the proprietors, Boston, Mass.

FOR THE MILLION. AN ELECTRIC BATTERY FOR 25 CENTS.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Cures Pains and Aches.

It can stimulate the Circulation.
It can heal inflammatory Action.
It can relieve nervous pains.
It can act as a powerful counter-irritant.
It can suppress all Inflammation.
It can relieve Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains.
It can cure Weak Backs.
It can relieve Pain in the Side.
It can cure Congestion of the Liver.
It can cure Kidney Pains.
It can cure General Weakness.
It is Comfort and Support.
It is Cheap—a 25 cent Plaster.
It is neat, Durable, and Economical.
It is prepared by Experienced Druggists.
It is a Scientific Combination.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

is warranted, on the reputation of Dr. Collins, its inventor, an old physician, to be the best plaster in the world of medicinal virtues. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere, and sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, by the proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa in Teething and at Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sluggish Digestion, Want of Tone and Activity in the Stomach and Bowels, Oppression after Eating, Rising of Food and similar Ailments, Chills and Fevers, Cold and Chills, Feverish Symptoms, Malarial Fevers, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Symptoms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, Cold Extremities, Suspended Circulation and Depressed condition of the Vital Forces, render it the Standard Household Medicine throughout the length and breadth of the land. On sea, on land, for the traveller, for the young, the aged, under all circumstances and conditions, both as a medicine and as a gentle stimulant or beverage it is the most grateful and effective preparation ever compounded in the history of medicine.

Beware of distinct and worthless imitations recommended by dealers for lucrative gain. Ask for and insist upon having SANFORD'S GINGER.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, May Term, A. D. 1878.

John Whitcomb, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Jabez Fletcher, late of Hermon, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

ORDERED, That said Executor give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier, and one insertion in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, newspapers published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the 23d day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:

AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

Bangor Post Office.

OFFICERS.

A. B. FARNHAM, - - - - Postmaster.
E. A. COBURNE, - - - - Ass't Postmaster.
W. H. S. LAWRENCE, - - - Cashier.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 7½ to 8 P. M. daily—Sundays excepted.
On Sundays, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS CLOSE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western,	7 45	6 15
European Railway,	7 40	
Passengers R. R.	8 30	
Cherryfield and Machias,		7 30
Ellsworth,	5 40	2 00
Belfast,	5 30	2 00
Bucksport,	8 00	6 15
Belmont,	5 45	
Portland, Portsmouth and Charleston,		3 30
Levant and Exeter,		1 30
Bradford,		1 30
Sangerville,		1 30
Amherst and Aurora,	11 30	

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western,	4 30	7 15
European Railway,		6 30
Passengers Railroad,		6 30
Ellsworth,	5 30	6 30
Cherryfield & Machias,	5 30	6 30
Belfast,	8 00	1 15
Bucksport,	8 30	6 00
Belmont,		6 00
Portland, Portsmouth and Charleston,	11 00	
Levant and Exeter,	11 00	
Bradford,	11 30	
Sangerville,	11 30	
Amherst and Aurora,	11 30	

LETTER CARRIERS.

All letters are delivered free by carriers when addressed to street and number. People should take care to write their names plain, and have their letters addressed accordingly.

Persons leaving their address with the General Delivery will also have their letters sent to it if it will more conveniently save the street and number, and they will be delivered earlier than if the same is put on at the office. Carriers make two deliveries daily, the last trip supplying the business of the city routes.

Collections are made morning and evening in season for important mails—the down town boxes fifteen and the up town boxes thirty minutes before closing mails at the office.

Holidays the Carriers' Window will be open for the delivery of letters from 8½ to 9½ A. M., and from 7½ to 8 P. M. Sundays from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Upon inquiries in the Carriers' department should be addressed to the office.

ENVELOPES.

No additional charge will be made for printing the name and request to return, across the left hand upper corner of the envelope. Furnished by the Post Office Department, (samples of which may be seen at the Cashier's window,) when ordered in lots of one hundred thousand.

A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days, or less, written or printed, with the writer's name, post office and State, across the left end of the envelope, on the outside, will be complied with.

For The public are earnestly recommended to procure Stamped envelopes with printed return request, as the only means of having letters returned, if delivered, if not delivered to the person addressed, are returned to the writer free of charge.

Price of stamped envelopes of above furnished at $33.30 per thousand.

Stamps and from Stamped Envelopes

cannot be used to prepay postage. The use of such Stamps is punishable by a fine of fifty dollars.

Stamped Envelopes, spoiled in directing, are redeemed at this office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

THIRTY CENTS.

All Letters must be Prepaid.—Letters for the Maine or other United States, three cents the half ounce or single rate. City letters, two cents half ounce or single rate.

SECOND CLASS.

Newspapers.

All regular newspapers must be prepaid at the office of publication, at the rate of two cents per pound. Sent to some one weekly newspaper duly published oftener than once a week; less frequent than once in a week, three cents. The single law applies to dealers.

County papers free, except to letter carrier offices. Large papers free in county, if published in County, are subject to postage. Daily papers published in County, if delivered by carrier, one cent each, to be prepaid by stamps.

Postage to Canada.—Same as in the States on letters and papers, prepayment compulsory; merchandise limited to 4 oz., postage 10 cents.

THIRD CLASS.

TRANSIENT PRINTED LETTERS AND BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS WITHOUT COVERS.

One Cent for Two Ounces.

Almanacs, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, circulars, proofs, manuscript, magazines, music—lithographed or engraved—music, printed sheets, newspapers, occasional publications, pamphlets, proofs of books, prospectuses.

One cent for each ounce.

Blank books, blank cards, book manuscripts, card board, cards and other printed matter, chromolithographs, circulars, correspondence, envelopes, illustrated patterns, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, manuscript, maps, music, paper, pictures, poems, cards when sent in bulk and not addressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed matter, proofs, prospectuses, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, stereoscopic views.

All packages of matter of third class must be so wrapped, or enveloped, with open sides or ends that their contents may be readily ascertained by examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

The weight of a package of third class matter may write his or her name on the wrapper with the word "from," but nothing more, without subjecting the whole to letter postage.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

A letters remaining in the office are advertised on Monday of each week. If not claimed in one month thereafter, they are then forwarded to the Dead Letter office.

MONEY ORDERS.

Especial attention is called to the Money Order System, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in any amount not exceeding $30, and large amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by obtaining several orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $15,	10 cents.
" over $15 and not exceeding $30,	15 cents.
" over $30 and not exceeding $60,	25 cents.
" over $60 and not exceeding $100,	35 cents.

Money Orders can also be obtained on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Switzerland and German States.

Never put Money in a Letter—Always Procure a Money Order.

If money is to be remitted, a Postal Money Order should be obtained. If upon points where there is no Money Order office, then the safest way is to Register it. Money should never be enclosed in an ordinary letter.

Office Hours—From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

All valuable letters should be Registered, unless it is known to contain no valuable enclosure. System of Registration, letters are transmitted with perfect safety.

Letters may be Registered by paying postage in full, and a Registry fee in stamps, for—

United States, - - - - 10 cents.
Great Britain and Ireland, and all Countries having a postal treaty with the United States, 10 cents.

Office Hours—From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Africa, west coast, Br. possessions, 15
Argentine Republic, British Mail, 5
Asiatic Turkey, 15
Australia, via San Francisco, 5
Australia, via Southampton, 15
Bahamas, 5
Bermuda, 5
Brazil, via England, 15
Canada, 3
Cape of Good Hope, 15
Ceylon, 15
Chili, 5
China, via Southampton, 15
Cuba, 5
Denmark, 5
France, 5
Germany, 5
Great Britain and Ireland, 5
Guadeloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas, 5
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail, 5
Holland, 5
Italy, 5
Jamaica, direct mail, 5
Japan, via Europe, 15
Japan, via San Francisco, 5
Mexico, direct mail, 5
Mexico, by land routes, 5
Nassau, New Providence, 5
Netherlands, 5
New Brunswick, 3
Newfoundland, 3
New Grenada, direct mail, 5
New Granada, except Aspinwall & Panama, 5
Nova Scotia, 3
Panama, 5
Peru, 5
Porto Rico, 5
Portugal, 5
Prussia, 5
Spain, 5
Straits Settlements, 15
Sweden, 5
Switzerland, 5
Tasmania, 15
Turkey, 15
Turk's Island, 5
Venezuela, 5
West Indies, British, 5
West Indies, not British, and all other foreign islands, will be found at Post Office.

PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 1 ounce, 6 cents.
Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 2 ounces, 12 cents.
Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 3 ounces, 18 cents.
Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 4 ounces, 24 cents.
Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 5 ounces, 30 cents.
Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 6 ounces, 36 cents.
Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 7 ounces, 42 cents.
Prepaid in Money Orders, or Postage Stamps, on letters or packets, not over 8 ounces, 48 cents.

1878.

THE OLDEST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS

BANGOR DAILY AND BANGOR

1878—Vols. XLV-V.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly, 1815.

BOUTELLE & BURR, Proprietors.
C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

In issuing the Forty-fifth annual Prospectus of those standard Newspapers, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the record of almost half a century as affording the best promise of the future, while they will continue to spare no effort in maintaining and advancing their high character as

The Leading Journals of Eastern Maine,

And with facilities at our command we hope to make our Journals still more interesting during the coming year.

Our connection with the *Associated Press*, from which we receive all the dispatches by night and day, enables us to present in each issue

The Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

In addition we shall be served by Special Correspondents at important points, and shall furnish

Full Reports of
Local, Domestic and Foreign News,
Proceedings of Congress,
Or State Legislature,
Financial and Commercial,
Home Produce Markets;
Editorial Articles, Agricultural Views,
Manufacturing Intelligence,
Selected Stories,
Choice Poetry,
Entertaining Miscellany,

And all the important and interesting features which make up a

First Class Family Newspaper.

In politics the papers will continue to advocate and uphold the Principles of the Republican Party, while claiming to be independent, in the highest and best sense of the word. Fearless and outspoken in the treatment of all public questions left firmly maintaining what they believe to be right, they will avoid intolerance and make their appeals to the understanding rather than to prejudice. The year shall not open nor close without unusually important political events bearing upon the future of our country, and it will be our aim to afford our readers the earliest and most reliable information and to favor only such measures and policy as will best protect the rights and promote the welfare of all the people.

HOME INTERESTS,

as affected by the development of the resources of Maine, will receive special attention, and whatever is calculated to stimulate or benefit

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES

in the State will be heartily encouraged. We rigidly exclude from our columns everything of an immoral tendency, avoid sensational matter and seek to make a thoroughly reliable paper which will be sure of

Welcome in Every Family Circle.

To advertisers our columns open one of the best fields in New England, our circulation being the largest of any paper in this section, among the best classes of the people, and as

The Only Morning Daily East of the Kennebec,

our Daily issue affords the principal medium of communication with a large and constantly increasing number of readers throughout Central and Eastern Maine.

OUR WEEKLY

is also the largest and best Weekly Newspaper in the State. Every number accompanied by a two page Supplement, making a paper of FORTY-EIGHT columns, or one half larger than any other Weekly. It is a standard publication, with large and constantly increasing circulation, among the most intelligent and thrifty of the population of Eastern Maine, and the small space devoted to advertising is eagerly sought by the best classes of trade.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR 1878.

TERMS—*Invariably in Advance!*

Daily—$8 per annum; $4 for 6 mos.; $2 for 3 mos.
Weekly—$2 per annum; $1 for 6 mos.; 50c. 3 mos.

The new postal law compelling prepayment of postage, imposes the burden on the publishers, but we make no advance upon our established subscription price, and will send the paper

POSTAGE FREE,

Making a saving of $1.20 per annum for each of our Daily, and 20 cents per annum to each of our Weekly subscribers.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

Subscribers will be furnished with either our Daily or Weekly paper and any of the favorite Periodicals or Magazines at their lowest Club rates.

In offering these advantageous terms we hope to be sustained by a liberal patronage.

BOUTELLE & BURR,
Proprietors.

No. 1 R. Pond Bulgding Bridge, Bangor, Maine.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, April Term, A. D. 1878.

Hiram Dunton, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Whitmore, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

ORDERED, That said Executor give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the 23d day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:

AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

Railroads & Steamboats.

BETWEEN BANGOR & BOSTON.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, July 1st, Express train leaves Bangor (Exchange street) for St. John at 7.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

Trains leave Bangor for Blanchard (R. & P. R. R.) at 7.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

Bangor for Blanchard, 9.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.

Bangor for Oldtown, 11.45 A. M. and 4.45 P. M.

Oldtown for Bangor, 6.05 and 9.25 A. M. and 1.45 and 5.45 P. M.

Bangor for Mattawamkeag, at 7.00 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

Mattawamkeag for Bangor, 8.30 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.

Trains from St. John due at Bangor at 11 A. M. and 8.52 P. M.; from Oldtown at 10.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.; from Blanchard (R. & P. R. R.) at 10.25 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

Through freight leaves Bangor at 2.00 P. M. and is due at Bangor at 11.45 A. M.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains.

Day express train connects at Mattawamkeag with trains N. B. & C. Railway, and at Vanceboro Junction with trains to and from Fredericton.

E. W. GILMAN, Agent.

Bangor, June 24, 1878.

LIMITED TICKETS FOR BOSTON.

Good for a Continuous Journey, without stopping off, which can be returned to any station in Bangor at the OLD RATE OF FARE, and good via either the Eastern or Boston and Maine Railroad lines, viz:

F. E. BOOTHBY, Agent, Eastern R. R.
PAYSON TUCKER, Agent, B. & M. R. R.

Ticket Office, 2 Exchange St., Bangor.

Portland, April 10, 1878.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing July 1, 1878,

Morning Passenger train will leave Bangor at 6 A. M., care running over Bucksport Branch, connecting with Grand Trunk at Danville Junction, and with Maine Central at Newport, and Eastern R. R. at Dexter at Westbrook, with Boston & Maine at Portland Junction, and with Eastern R. R. at Portland, arriving in Boston at 3.45 P. M. Also connecting at Westbrook with Steamboat trains for Portland and points East.

Night train from Bangor arrives in Portland at 2.10 A. M., in Boston at 6.45 A. M.

Day train arrives in Bangor at 4.40 P. M.

A mixed train leaves Bangor for Waterville at 1.00 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Dexter and all Branches, for Belfast.

Through freight trains leave Bangor at 7.15 A. M. Through Freight train leaves Bangor at 1.40 A. M. and reaches Portland at 10.10 P. M.

J. W. ADAMS, Agent, Bangor.

P. M. PAYSON TUCKER, Supt.

July 1, 1878.

INSIDE LINE.

1878. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1878.

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK.

Bangor, Portland, Portsmouth, Salem, Lynn, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Boston and New York,

making close connections with all the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroads, and intermediate points.

Leave Bangor for Boston and intermediate points on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2 P. M., on the arrival of the Express train from Montreal, and connecting with the Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Capt. C. Kelby, Master, will leave Bangor for Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock, connecting at the usual landings on the River and Bay, and leaving Sandy Point, Northport and Lincolnville every morning at 7 o'clock, and Belfast at 8 o'clock, connecting with the Eastern Railroad train which leaves Portland at 10.30 P. M., and the Boston and Maine Railroad leaves Portland at 5.20 P. M., arriving in Boston by Eastern at 9.30 P. M., and the Boston and Maine at 10.30 P. M. Passengers by this line reach Boston "Hub" and Eastern Railroad Train make close connection with the Shore Line Railroad which leaves Boston at 3.00 o'clock P. M. Paper Tickets.

Passengers ticketed through to Boston and New York. Limited tickets (for Boston) at 50 cents reduction.

Returning, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street, Portland, every evening at 7 o'clock, or on arrival of the Express train from the East and Maine Railroad which leaves Boston at 2 o'clock P. M. Passengers can take supper on the train from Boston or Portland, either of the above Railroads.

Going West, the "City of Richmond" will connect with the Portland and Boston Steamers which leave Portland at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers ticketed through. Fare $1.00 less than by Boat and Rail.

For further particulars inquire of

A. KENDRICK, Agent.

Bangor, June 23, 1878.

Bangor and Bar Harbor,

TOUCHING AT

Fort Point, Castine, Isleboro, Deer Isle, Sedgwick and So. West Harbor,

Steamer MAY FIELD, Captain S. Gilley, will leave Bangor every Monday for Bar Harbor, every Saturday at 8 A. M., touching at all the landings on the river. Returning will leave Bar Harbor every Tuesday at 6 A. M., So. West Harbor at 9.30, arriving in Bangor at 6 o'clock P. M.

Steamer EMMA will leave Bangor at 3 o'clock P. M., for Sedgwick, touching at all the intermediate landings on the river.

Steamer EMMA will leave Sedgwick every Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M., Castine 10 A. M., Fort Point 11, arriving in Bangor at 4 o'clock P. M.

For further particulars, enquire of

FRANK DEWULLEN, Agent,
No. 19 Exchange St., Bangor.

Bangor, June 19, 1878.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO.

Eastport, Calais, St. John, N. B., Annapolis, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Maine Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips per Week.

Steamers Eliza and Franconia,

Will, until further notice, leave Portland every MONDAY, THURSDAY at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, at 4 P. M.

The ELIZA ORA is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the FRANCONIA are equipped with every modern improvement for passengers making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. The accommodations will commend themselves to the taste of the tourist, or those seeking the most pleasant and economical route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Through tickets to Vineyard Haven, Cottage City, Boston, Portland, Portsmouth, Dover, Newmarket, Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Boston, Salem, Lynn, Portland, Bangor, Bucksport, Belfast, Rockland, Thomaston, Wiscasset, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, Skowhegan, Newport, Dexter, Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford, Greenville, Kineo, Rockwood, Jackman, Moosehead Lake, Richmond, Farmington, Phillips, Rangeley, Kingfield, Stratton, Eustis, Stratton Junction, Carrabassett, Strong, Madrid, Freeman, Temple, Weld, Wilton, Farmington Falls, Livermore Falls, Jay, Livermore, Leeds, Greene, Lewiston, Auburn, Mechanic Falls, Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Canton, Peru, Dixfield, Mexico, Rumford, Bethel, Gilead, Shelburne, Gorham, Berlin, Milan, Stark, Groveton, Lancaster, Jefferson, Whitefield, Waterford, Norway, Paris, South Paris, Oxford, Norway Lake, Harrison, Bridgton, Naples, Casco, Raymond, Windham, Gray, New Gloucester, Danville Junction, Poland, Minot, Hebron, Buckfield, Turner, Turner Center, Livermore Falls, Canton, Dixfield, Peru